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ABSTRACT

During summer and fall 2001, the Florida Commissioner of Education conducted eight regional meetings, open to the public, on school safety and security. The purpose of the meetings was to explore safety issues faced by districts and schools, share best safety practices, and generate local discussion on matters of school safety and security. This booklet is a report on those meetings. It includes findings from a survey of students; a list of resources; and an inventory of proven and promising programs. Additionally, the report contains the following recommendations identified by meeting participants as key to maintaining safe schools: (1) Include all appropriate partners in developing operative crisis plans that specify a schedule for plan revision, training updates, and regular drills; (2). establish and maintain effective internal and external communication to ensure emergency procedures are efficiently and effectively followed; (3) ensure that accurate facility site plans for every school are provided to local law-enforcement and emergency-response agencies; (4) employ strategies and techniques to break the "code of silence" among students; (5) listen to and implement students' ideas and perceptions on school-safety issues; and (6) provide additional school resource officers at all levels: elementary, middle, and high school. (WFA)

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Voices from the Field: Working Together for Safe and Secure Schools

Florida Department of Education

August 2002

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Summary of Findings from Florida Education Commissioner Charlie Crist's School Safety and Security Summits

Voices from the Field:
Working Together for Safe and Secure Schools

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CHARLIE CRIST
COMMISSIONER

August 26, 2002

Ensuring that our children learn in a safe and secure environment is my number one priority as Commissioner of Education. Nothing is more important than keeping our precious children and teachers safe.

Schools and communities must take a comprehensive approach to school safety and education. In the past, much attention has been paid to intervention strategies; however, recent events have turned our attention to the need for preventative strategies and increased awareness. While we have accomplished much, there is still work to be done.

In a continuing effort to provide the safest, most secure learning environment possible for Florida's students, the Department of Education hosted a series of eight regional Summits on Safety and Security throughout the state last fall. These summits brought together educators, law enforcement officials, legislators, parents, students, and the general public in an open forum to discuss the issues plaguing schools today in terms of safety and security.

The enclosed report highlights the key issues addressed at each summit as expressed by local leaders in each area.

I commend those individuals who participated in the regional summits and shared their concerns and suggestions. Discussions such as these provide yet another step toward ensuring that every child receives what they so richly deserve – safe passage through our schools.

Your Friend,

Charlie Crist
Commissioner of Education

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Executive Summary

A top priority of the Department of Education is to provide a safe, secure, and supportive learning environment for every student in Florida. Such an environment is essential if students are to achieve the high academic expectations held for them by their families and their communities, as well as by the students themselves. Simply put, students must feel safe and secure in their schools in order to learn.

To be effective, the development of a safe learning environment must be school wide and must be comprehensive. It must include curricula, be part of the total school culture, and involve the entire community in which the school exists. Students, families, school staff, school administrators, law enforcement, fire service, emergency response personnel, and other members of the community must all work cooperatively in the pursuit of this goal.

To help ensure that every child has a safe learning environment, the Department of Education was instrumental in assisting the Florida Legislature in passing the Safe Passage Act of 2001. This legislation requires each school district to conduct a self-assessment of its current safety and security practices and to identify strategies and activities to improve school safety and security. School districts are required to provide the self-assessment results at a publicly noticed school board meeting, allowing the public to hear and take action on assessment findings. Each district superintendent is responsible for reporting self-assessment results to the Commissioner of Education within 30 days following the school board meeting.

A top priority of the Department of Education is to provide a safe, secure, and supportive learning environment for every student in Florida.

Public attention has recently focused on several national and local school tragedies. Despite these isolated incidents, schools have been and remain some of the safest of places for our children. In fact, serious violent incidents in Florida public schools have actually decreased over the last three years as reported in the Statewide Report on School Safety and Discipline Data. Yet, the level of crime and violence in Florida's schools can be improved. We must continue to ask an important question, "What can we do to ensure that all students are able to participate and advance in a learning environment in which they feel safe?"

To address this question and engage the public in dialogue, Commissioner of Education Charlie Crist conducted eight regional Summits on School Safety and Security during the summer and fall of 2001. The purpose of the Summits was to explore safety issues faced by districts and schools, share best safety practices, and generate local discussion on matters related to school safety and security.

Each Summit consisted of a roundtable meeting for partners who have a key role in school safety, a school site visit, and a town hall meeting held in the evening to encourage greater public participation. The meetings were well attended by local law enforcement officials, district school superintendents, school board members, school administrators, teachers, students, legislators, public defenders, state attorneys, local citizens, members of the media, other government officials, and members of the Partnership for School Safety and Security.

Many incidents of school violence are unique to individual neighborhoods and require local participation in the development of solutions. By sharing their local experiences, Summit participants identified several key school safety and security issues that all districts and schools must address. These issues included:

- Using input from all appropriate partners to develop crisis plans;
- Developing plans that include scheduled revisions, training updates, and regular drills;

- Developing plans for effective internal and external communication;
- Providing accurate school site plans to law enforcement and emergency response agencies;
- Developing strategies and techniques to break the "code of silence" among students;
- Listening to and acting upon students' ideas and perceptions on school safety issues; and
- Providing additional school resource officers at all levels – elementary, middle, and high school.

This report examines issues that participants mentioned repeatedly at the eight Safety Summits as having the greatest impact on keeping students safe in Florida's schools. Specific recommendations and successful practices surrounding planning for school safety, training, communications, and school resource officers are described. The report also highlights safety initiatives already in place that participants agreed are having a positive impact on school safety and security in Florida.

Recommendations

Florida's children and youth are its future and most precious resource. Therefore, it is essential that we maintain education as the state's top priority. An important component of ensuring high student achievement is creating safe school environments. Findings from the Commissioner's Safety Summits confirmed that Florida's schools and districts are working hard to ensure that every child is safe in school. However, we are challenged to improve. The following recommendations reflect issues identified by Summit participants as key to maintaining safe and secure schools.

- **Include all appropriate partners in developing operative crisis plans that specify a schedule for plan revision, training updates, and regular drills.**

  The development of inclusive, effective crisis plans is essential in ensuring the safety and security of Florida's students and teachers. However, it is imperative for these plans to be functional documents that are reviewed and practiced on a regular basis. Without continuous training and drills, there will not be the knowledge or confidence that the procedures in place will be effective during times of crisis. The Department of Education provides training and information on the development of crisis and emergency plans and assists school communities in developing or improving current safety and security procedures. School safety begins with the development of crisis plans, and their completion is the job of the entire community: students, teachers, school administrators, school board members, law enforcement, fire service, emergency response personnel, and members of the community.

- **Establish and maintain effective internal and external communication to ensure emergency procedures are efficiently and effectively followed.**

  It is essential that schools and school districts develop effective, functioning internal communication systems and tools to communicate with all emergency response personnel. Local districts must also incorporate plans by which to communicate with the media during times of crisis.

- **Ensure that accurate facility site plans for every school are provided to local law enforcement and emergency response agencies.**

  Florida Statutes require school districts to provide floor plans to emergency responders in their area. This can be accomplished through CD-ROM or hard copies.

- **Employ strategies and techniques to break the "code of silence" among students.**

  There are many programs in Florida that are helping to break the "code of silence" and open lines of communication among students, school administrators, and law enforcement personnel. For these programs to continue to be successful, cooperation and ongoing involvement of the entire school, along with law enforcement personnel and the local community, is necessary. Students will open lines of communication only if they develop a relationship of trust with administrators, teachers, and law enforcement personnel. A national three-year study by the U.S. Department of Education and the U. S. Secret Service reported that acts of school violence are usually communicated to someone prior to the actual incident. With this fact in mind, educators, community leaders, parents, and students must continue to develop and improve strategies that

Florida's schools and districts are working hard to ensure that every child is safe in school.

increase communication and break down barriers in the school environment that may prevent students from coming forward with information about a potentially dangerous situation.

- **Listen to and implement students' ideas and perceptions on school safety issues.**

  It is imperative that students are heard and that they are involved in helping educators, parents, and community members create a safe school environment. A key student issue expressed at the Summits was that students must be included in the process of making their schools safer and more secure. They must establish positive relationships with the administration, staff, and school resource officers, and they should participate in emergency drills on a regular basis so that they become familiar with their roles in the event of an emergency. Florida is making strides in the development and implementation of student-led programs, and the continuance of such programs can only enhance school safety and open lines of communication among students, parents, and administrators.

- **Provide additional school resource officers at all levels—elementary, middle, and high school.**

  The Department of Education recognizes the importance of the presence and responsibilities of school resource officers in Florida's schools. Many Summit participants expressed dedication to pursuing an increase in available resources. Through discussions with students, teachers, and administrators, it is evident that school resource officers play a key role in ensuring the safety and security of schools. At the present time, it is important for districts to explore law enforcement volunteer programs as well as opportunities to obtain grants to supplement school resource officer funding and assist in their placement in elementary schools.

The Commissioner's Safety Summits represented one of several statewide initiatives to raise awareness and focus attention on school safety and security issues. Florida must continue to provide opportunities for school safety dialogue with key partners, further the creation of community collaborations, and motivate and empower audiences to become more active in maintaining safe schools. We must be insistent in meeting our challenge to keep all students safe in school.

Planning for School Safety and Security

The Commissioner's Summits on School Safety and Security identified several important aspects regarding the development, implementation, and continuous improvement of school crisis response plans. At each Summit, participants discussed the critical features involved in developing and maintaining crisis response plans. While recognizing that every Florida school district currently has a plan in place, participants shared information on what has been particularly useful in their districts and offered suggestions for improving current plans.

Crisis situations in or around schools, such as bomb threats or explosions, weapon use, and natural disasters, require plans for immediate action. It is essential for schools to formulate emergency or crisis plans to prepare for such contingencies. The development of crisis plans and subsequent training will likely reduce chaos and trauma during these unforeseen events. Throughout the Summits, several issues were identified in the discussion of crisis plans:

- Involvement of all key school, emergency response, and community officials in the development of the crisis plan;
- Importance of varied and continuous training;
- Availability of school site plans to law enforcement, fire service, and emergency response units.

DEVELOPING CRISIS PLANS

Florida Statutes require the development of a crisis plan. Creating a sound crisis plan requires strong leadership and input from school administrators, teachers, students, parents, non-instructional school staff, transportation personnel, law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical service, emergency management, school mental health staff, media representatives, community leaders, and other emergency response personnel. To elicit the most comprehensive results, it is essential that the final plan be the result of collective ideas from all involved professions and be tailored to individual schools. If administrators impose programs without the involvement and consent of all partners, those plans will likely fail.

The Summits revealed that many districts in Florida create their crisis plans through the development of crisis teams. These crisis teams often include the individual professions and groups listed above and are utilized to create, evaluate, and implement comprehensive plans incorporating all possible incidents that could occur at a school. Summit participants emphasized the importance of involving affected partners in the creation of crisis plans, suggesting that most districts developed their plans with input from involved groups. It is also important to consult with these groups prior to constructing new schools and on an ongoing basis to keep the plan current.

SCHOOL SITE PLANS

Another important aspect in the development of school crisis plans is the availability of school site plans or blueprints to responding emergency personnel. These documents provide arriving law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency responders knowledge of the school buildings during times of crisis. This information is extremely useful in identifying areas where a possible intruder may be located or where a critical incident may have occurred. Florida Statutes require school districts to provide these floor plans to emergency responders in their area.

From the Field...

Principals in Volusia County are evaluated on the effectiveness of their schools' crisis plans and are required to meet minimum standards to fulfill their evaluations.

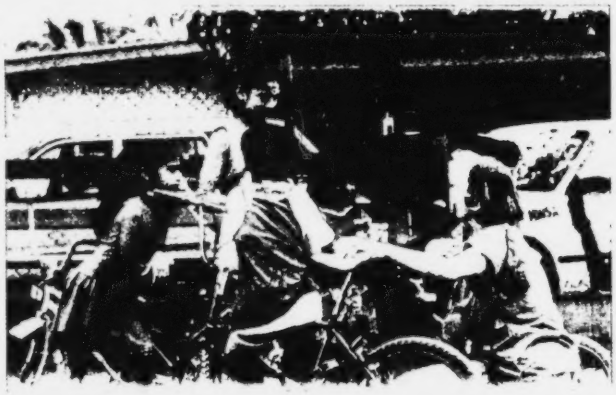
The participants of the Safety Summits identified several ways in which school site plans can be provided. In some districts, site plans are provided on a CD-ROM to all potential responding personnel. In many other districts, the emergency responders are provided hard copies of the site plans for schools. Regardless of the delivery mechanism, these plans are essential for appropriate response and should be an integral part of any school crisis plan.

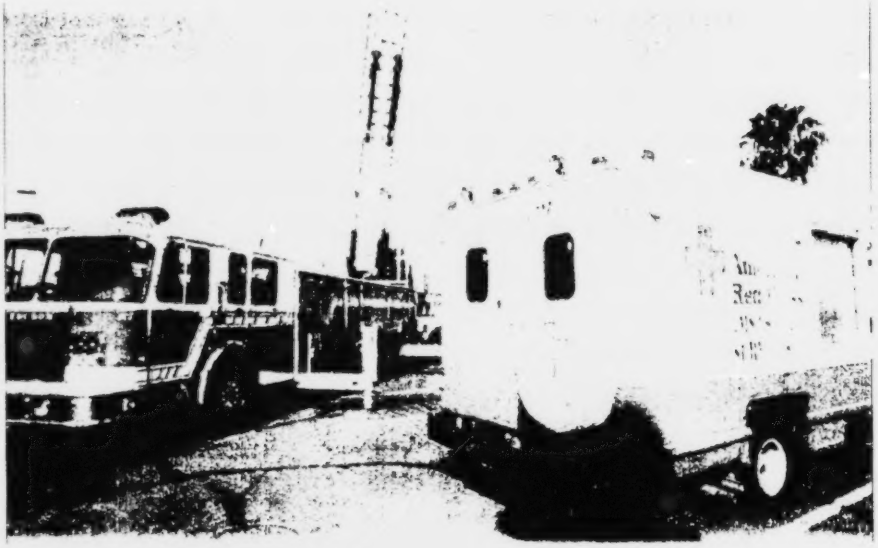
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES: SCHOOL EMERGENCY/CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Department of Education has been and will continue to be proactive in assisting school districts prepare for disasters and crisis. The Department provides technical assistance and training to school districts in the development or enhancement of School Emergency/Crisis Management plans so that all schools are prepared in the event of a natural or manmade disaster.

From the Field...

Escambia County has developed both emergency medical guidelines and crisis management guidelines. In the process of producing these guidelines, the district has created teams involving medical services, law enforcement, emergency response personnel, and members of emergency management teams.





Training

The U. S. Department of Education has identified the fundamentals of a safe and responsive school. One of the most essential fundamentals is for staff to be provided with training and support to implement programs and procedures. Summit participants agreed that training is an essential mechanism by which to ensure and increase awareness. As districts and schools create and develop crisis plans, it is essential that these plans be evaluated on a regular and continuous basis. This can be accomplished through training exercises and drills. The value of performing such exercises is that plans can be easily evaluated and analyzed, identifying potential problem areas. The development, evaluation, and revision of safety procedures and programs are part of a continuous process that requires dedication, creativity, and mutual understanding among the participants.

School safety programs should include training for staff, students, and other involved agencies. Training should include periodic, goal-oriented emergency response exercises. The best-developed plans are of little value if faculty, students, and response units are not well aware of the procedures through training and drills. Students and staff will feel safe and secure knowing that there is an effective plan in place and knowing what to do in the case of an emergency. Districts and schools should also implement initiatives to increase parent involvement and awareness.

A final important aspect of training is how to incorporate these ideas into the many rural areas of Florida. Frequently, rural areas do not have the staff or resources available to provide the appropriate services in the case of an emergency. Several Summit participants from rural areas suggested the creation of multi-jurisdictional responses to crisis situations. In these cases, it would be essential for the agencies to develop training programs on how to respond to potential events. For example, a police department in a rural area may only have a few members on the police force. In this situation, the local police department could interact with the county sheriff's department and state law enforcement agencies to assist in responding to a crisis. This would require extensive training and communication among the various agencies to ensure proper response.

Active training and drills are essential elements to any effective crisis plan and safety programs and procedures. These exercises will drastically reduce panic and delay during an unexpected natural or man-made disaster. Participants of the Safety Summits strongly encouraged schools to develop training and drills that are appropriate to their needs and perform these exercises on a regular basis. It was also noted that there is a need for increased training for all partners, including those outside of the school and emergency services, specifically parents and members of the community.

From the Field...

Part of the implementation of crisis plans in Palm Beach County was accomplished through training and staging incidents.

From the Field...

An example of training resulting in the safe resolution of a potentially traumatic event occurred in Escambia County. The schools observed School Safety Week, in which they practiced one threat a day for one week (including a bomb drill, fire drill, bus safety drill, tornado drill, intruder drill, etc.). This extensive training paid off during a shooting incident at A.J. Sutter Elementary School. The event involved a domestic dispute in which a man fired shots at his ex-wife and subsequently committed suicide. During the event, a lockdown was implemented, and there were no injuries to students, staff, or responding personnel. Due to the extensive training, the procedures in place for such an incident were applied without panic or deliberation. In fact, because the school implemented the lockdown with such precision, students, parents, and teachers said they felt safer after the event.

Communications

An essential element in the building of safe school environments is the establishment of open lines of communication. Discussions regarding communication must include the development of communication tools within schools, systems by which schools can communicate with local law enforcement and emergency response personnel, and mechanisms by which to communicate with the media, parents, and community. It is also essential to increase communication between students and all administrative personnel, including principals, teachers, parents, and law enforcement.

DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

All schools and school districts should incorporate an effective communication system, specifically: internal communications among school staff and emergency response personnel and external communications or public information. Summit participants stressed the need to include effective communication systems within the schools. Participants reported that nearly all emergency exercises revealed weaknesses in internal communications: responders' radios not working in schools buildings, lack of common frequencies to communicate among different agencies, cellular service overwhelmed by heavy call traffic, or communications equipment failure (dead batteries, obsolete equipment, etc.).

Technology provides solutions to some of these concerns, but often the solutions are expensive. By partnering with local emergency responders, schools may obtain second-hand radio systems at no cost. Also, new technologies include limited-range cellular service—wireless telephones that work only on campus and allow text-messaging, voice mail, and call transfers. Public address systems are sometimes the primary method of communicating emergency information; if codes are used, they should be thoroughly communicated to staff, students, and volunteers.

Many Summit participants reported that their districts are now using "plain English" in lieu of codes to avoid confusion: "lockdown," "evacuate," and "shelter in place" are terms that are nationally accepted and quickly convey the need to take specific actions. There should also be back-up communication mechanisms such as bullhorns, air horns, and pagers in the event that other systems fail. This must also be included in all training exercises and drills to ensure that communication devices are in proper working order.

External communications or conveying information to the public through the media is another key element in a school's safety policy. Safety Summit participants indicated that it is essential to incorporate a plan for dealing with the media during times of crisis. This can be accomplished through involving a media specialist in the development of the plan or utilizing the media contacts within local emergency response agencies. Responding effectively includes having procedures in place that will allow for the expeditious supply of information to staff, parents, community, and media. Lack of an effective communications plan can create a disaster within a disaster.

THE "CODE OF SILENCE"

In each incident of tragic school violence—Paducah, Jonesboro, Columbine, Pearl—there was a thread that seldom varied: someone usually knew what was about to happen. It might have been a friend or a group of students in whom the perpetrator confided. Therefore, it came as no surprise that a key issue on the minds of participants in the eight Safety Summits was how to break the "code of

From the Field...

First-hand experience with the "code of silence" occurred in Palm Beach County on the last day of the 1999-2000 school year. On May 26, a student shot and killed an English teacher at Lake Worth Community Middle School. Prior to the shooting, the student had informed some of his peers at the school that he was in possession of a gun.

Jorge Merrera, Major with State Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco; Raul Martinez, Chief, Miami Police Department; Charlie Crist, Commissioner of Education; Luis Sabines, Latin Chamber of Commerce President; Roger Cuevas, Miami-Dade Superintendent.

From the Field...

The sheriff in Holmes County visits each school in the district to provide information regarding the "Be Brave Hotline." During these visits, flyers, pencils, magnets, and wallet cards with the hotline number printed on them are given out. Sheriff's deputies in Collier County conduct presentations and place the anonymous hotline numbers on patrol cars and school buses to ensure that students are aware of the service.

silence" that exists among students. This misplaced allegiance enables students to commit violent acts on other students or on teachers, even though there may be dozens of students who know that a potentially high-risk situation exists in a school. This unwritten "code" has long been a part of student culture that causes students not to communicate potential problems to those in authority.

According to the U.S. Secret Service report, *"U.S.S.S. Safe School Initiative: An Interim Report on the Prevention of Targeted Violence in Schools,"* in over three-fourths of 37 targeted school violence incidents that were analyzed, someone had been informed of the perpetrator's intentions prior to the incident. The report further indicated that incidents of targeted violence in schools are rarely impulsive and that the attacks are typically the end result of an understandable and identifiable process of thinking and behavior. The Secret Service report indicates that this kind of event is preventable if students are willing to provide information to appropriate personnel before an incident occurs. To address this issue, law enforcement officers, school administrators, teachers, parents, and students must devise strategies that provide the means for students to disclose information that may thwart violent acts.

Safety Summit roundtable discussions indicated that school districts throughout the state continue to develop creative ways to encourage students to come forward with information. These include anonymous hotlines, public service announcements, dramatic presentations, art/slogan competitions, student-led initiatives, and student anti-violence advisory groups. In each instance, partners first determine the barriers faced by students who have failed to come forward when they have information about a potential incident. They then develop strategies that provide ways around these barriers. For example, students are often reluctant to inform adults of an impending incident out of fear that the student(s) making the threat will retaliate against the informant. An anonymous hotline is often the answer in such a situation.

Many districts and law enforcement agencies in Florida have created anonymous hotlines for reporting potential problems. Hotlines allow students to report information to appropriate authorities without the fear of repercussions. One important aspect of the hotlines is advertising to the students that the hotline exists. In many school districts, the numbers for hotlines are distributed through flyers, stickers, presentations, and other means to increase student awareness of the service. It is imperative that this information is provided to students and that they are aware of the hotline number in their district. It is also important to involve parents by increasing their knowledge of the hotlines and by providing parent training to improve awareness of potential warning signs.

Sadly, potential threats made by students are sometimes ignored by staff, other students, and parents. If adults or friends have not been trained to recognize the cues that may be afforded them, they may not perceive a potentially tragic situation to be serious.

Participants from a majority of the districts represented at the Summits emphasized the importance of using and involving students in disseminating information to encourage other students to speak out if they are aware of a problem. Public service announcements featuring student spokespersons have been found to be effective in some districts. Other districts have established student advisory groups that meet with adults to discuss school safety issues. These advisory groups have proven to be beneficial in many ways, including developing a level of trust between the students and adults, thus making it more comfortable to speak out if there is a problem. Several unique programs have been implemented that encourage students to take the responsibility to immediately report weapons or potential violence. Students should take this responsibility because it is their friends, teachers, and campus that will be affected if problems are not reported.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION INITIATIVES: COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TO ASSIST SCHOOL DISTRICTS

"Silence Hurts" Campaign

On October 22-23, 2001, Florida's "Silence Hurts" Campaign was launched at the Youth Summit on School Safety. The mission of the "Silence Hurts" Campaign, conducted by the Sunshine State School Public Relations Association, is to create a culture for students that fosters positive behavior and open communication in an environment that results in safe and nurturing schools. The target audience of "Silence Hurts" is middle and high school students with a secondary audience of adults, such as parents, teachers, principals, and business and community leaders. This campaign has now been launched nationwide.

The Department of Education supported this important project by providing $100,000 in funding to assist Youth Crime Watch of America with the production of the Youth Summit. The gathering provided a forum for students to speak out about violence and also allowed for the collection of data that can be utilized by school districts and other organizations to formulate prevention plans (see Appendix E). Leaders at the Summit challenged students to be active participants and take the knowledge gained at the Summit back to their schools.

"Be Brave" School Safety Hotline

A school safety hotline is a vital tool that students can use to anonymously report crime that is happening on their school campuses. The Department of Education supports the development of school safety hotlines by providing funding to the "Be Brave" School Safety Hotline, which is implemented through the Florida Sheriff's Task Force. In its fourth year of funding, the Department authorized $200,000 of Title VI funds to assist in implementing a no-cost hotline in Florida school districts. As authorized by Section 230.23185, F.S., the "Be Brave" School Safety Hotline provides an avenue for an anonymous reporting system that is answered 24-hours a day, seven days a week, and which provides no monetary reward to those who report criminal activity that is occurring on their school campuses.

From the Field...

One program conducted in Lee County entitled "Child Watch" is an awareness program designed for parents. It teaches parents to listen to their children and their children's peers. "Child Watch" also informs parents of other available awareness programs.

STUDENT IDEAS AND PERCEPTIONS

Students were among the most important participants of the Commissioner's Summits on School Safety and Security. Their ideas and experiences provided critical information about the real world of school safety and related issues. Throughout the Summits, students contributed valuable information about their perceptions of school safety problems and of possible solutions that could be explored.

Clearly, students want and need to be included in the planning and implementation of most aspects of school safety. At the Summits, student participants made it clear that they want a clean, safe, and drug-free campus. They indicated that they feel safe at school and listed a variety of reasons for that feeling. Several factors contribute to students' perception of school as a safe place: the presence of school resource officers, the periodic exercise of school-wide safety drills, the availability of safety and security equipment, and the perception that school administrators and teachers care about them as individuals. A safe learning environment for both students and staff provides a sense of confidence and security to students and enables them to improve their academic achievement.

Commissioner Crist discussing school safety with constituents during a Town Hall meeting at Terry Parker High School in Jacksonville.

Students at the Summits also spoke about areas of concern, and they generally expressed a belief that increased supervision leads to safer schools. Students were troubled over the lack of hall monitors and indicated that their primary concern was with day-to-day problems such as fights and bullying. They advised that they want supervision, whether through school resource officers, hall monitors, or

surveillance equipment. Limited resources have made it necessary for districts to explore creative ways to provide monitors for increased supervision.

Student participants also showed concern over what they felt was the "lack of respect" that exists in schools. Summit participants recognized character education as a valuable tool, emphasizing that such programs need to be ongoing throughout the school year and introduced at the elementary school level.

Another issue discussed by students and other Summit participants was whether school campuses should be "open" or "closed." Should visitors be allowed free access to the school, and should students be permitted to leave campus for lunch if they wish? Most participants agreed that the campus should be closed. Many also agreed that entry points to the schools must be controlled. School administrators and school resource officers alike indicated that there were too many negatives associated with students leaving campus for lunch.

Throughout Florida, students are promoting awareness of school safety issues and non-violence through student-led organizations. In many instances, students are the most influential people on the campus and can demand a high level of respect and attention among their peers, as well as from the staff. Summit participants have found that it is extremely important to involve students in the safety equation through effective student-led programs and activities.

From the Field...

Schools in Broward County use public service announcements in which students encourage and stress the importance of reporting potential dangers. Sarasota and Escambia Counties have established student advisory groups that meet with adults to discuss a broad range of issues. The advisory groups are beneficial in many ways, including developing a level of trust between the students and adults.

CURRENT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES: STUDENT INVOLVEMENT INITIATIVES

Youth Crime Watch of Florida

Youth involvement is the vital component to any youth crime watch program. During the 2001 legislative session, the state confirmed its support of youth involvement programming by allocating $175,000 in general appropriation funding to Youth Crime Watch of Florida (YCWF). YCWF is a multi-faceted program that relies on the principle of good citizenship, where youth take an active role in addressing the problems that surround them. The program utilizes nine components that stress the philosophy that since youth play an important role in their communities, they must be a part of the solution to best meet the needs of their schools and communities.

The program provides students with the tools, guidance, and self-confidence to prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse by:

- Demonstrating that togetherness, affiliation, and partnerships are more powerful responses to threats that require more than individual action;
- Building upon positive values and motivating youth toward responsible action through an array of youth-led activities; and
- Helping young people to capitalize on their inherent desire to do well in school, to be respected, and to succeed in life.

The "Silence Hurts" Campaign and school safety hotlines play an important role in all Youth Crime Watch programs. As discussed in the previous section, these safety initiatives provide additional avenues that empower students to play an active role in keeping their school campuses safe and drug-free.

"Help! Anonymous" Sticker Program

This captioned program is intended to provide a means for middle and high school students to anonymously report potential issues of violence or drug use on their school campuses. The program provides students an additional avenue to report crime by using stickers that contain the reporter's student identification number, which provides for immediate reporting of a situation while maintaining student anonymity.

School Resource Officers

Participants at the Commissioner's School Safety and Security Summits examined the impact that school resource officers have on Florida schools and students. School resource officers mitigate the incidents of school violence, establish positive relationships with students and educators, are dedicated to the youth of Florida, promote a safe school environment, promote a better understanding of our laws, and provide a positive image of law enforcement. The resource officers also teach law enforcement topics, counsel, coach, and serve as club advisors. This daily contact puts the officers on the front line of school safety.

A key focus of the Safety Summits was the lack of resources to incorporate school resource officers at all school levels. Most funding provides for resource officers at the middle and high school levels, while elementary schools typically share them on a rotating basis. Many Summit participants focused on the need to increase the number of school resource officers at all levels, specifically their availability to elementary schools.

School resource officers are identified as critical to ensuring a safe school environment. According to students who participated in the Safety Summits, establishing and maintaining relationships with school resource officers is a primary factor in feeling safe at school. There is a great deal of trust that exists between students and the officers. At the Youth Safety Summit, students overwhelmingly indicated that they would go to a school resource officer with a problem. The dedication and positive presence of school resource officers in Florida schools is essential to school safety and security.

Some districts in Florida are utilizing volunteers and grant money to supplement and assist school resource officers. These volunteers also wear uniforms and promote good behavior and respect. They also act as hall and parking lot monitors. Summit participants described numerous examples of the community and law enforcement coming together to ensure that Florida's students are learning in the safest possible environment. These programs provide evidence of the dedication and willingness of the law enforcement community to involve themselves in educating and protecting children.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES: SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

During the 2001 legislative session, the Florida Legislature appropriated $75,350,000 to school districts to invest in ensuring a safe learning environment. Districts may spend these dollars on activities that include funding school resource officer programs. Additionally, the Department of Education coordinates with the Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs, State of Florida and the Florida Association of Schools Resource Officers to provide school resource officer training. Some of the training offered through the Office of the Attorney General includes School Resource Officer Training and School Resource Officer Practitioner Designation Requirements—courses designed for school resource and crime prevention officers, school administrative staff, teachers, and other professionals who work with students. The objective is to enhance the skills of school-based professionals who deal with juvenile issues on a daily basis. The topics include a spectrum of juvenile-related topics such as weapons and drugs on campus, gangs, diversity issues, dealing with disruptive students, preparing for potentially violent situations, and information sharing. The School Resource Officer Practitioner designation documents successful completion of a series of school resource officer training courses.

From the Field...

A program identified at the safety summit held in Orlando promotes a unique way in which to involve students in a campaign. The program is a student-led initiative involving students from Flagler, St. Johns, Putnam, and Volusia counties, and is a "Break the Silence, Stop the Violence" poster contest. The posters are designed to communicate school safety issues to peers and to spread the message of breaking the code of silence. The campaign originated with John Tanner, State Attorney of the 7th Judicial Circuit, with cooperation and assistance from Crime Stoppers. The contest is held at all levels—elementary, middle, and high school—and is helping affect the student culture so that reporting information is seen as an acceptable behavior. The winning posters are distributed to all four counties and posted throughout the schools. They contain program information, including anonymous hotline numbers.

From the Field...

Some districts are addressing the lack of resources to fund monitors through volunteerism. For example, Pinellas County Parent/ Teacher Association Volunteers monitor hallways and provide supervision between classes and at other times during the school day.

Appendix A

SAFETY SUMMIT ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Ft. Lauderdale Summit—July 19, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Roy Arigo	Chief of Police, Coral Springs	Coral Springs
David Boyett	Chief of Police, Sunrise	Sunrise
Lou Chamberlain	Margate Police Department	Margate
Ed Costello	Wilton Manors Police Department, School Resource Officer	Wilton Manors
Vicki Davis	Martin County School Board	Stuart
Michael English	Hallandale Police Department	Hallandale
Verda Farrell	Broward County Area Superintendent	Ft. Lauderdale
Marshal Gage	Chief of Police, Boynton Beach	Boynton Beach
John George	Chief of Police, Davie	Davie
Linda Green	School Advisory Council	(not provided)
Pam Hackett	Office of Representative Bill Andrews	Delray Beach
Rodney Hailey	Sunrise Police Department	Sunrise
Scott Henderson	Office of Representative Connie Mack	Ft. Lauderdale
Latha Kryshnaiyer	Parent/Teacher Association	(not provided)
John Labandera	Ft. Lauderdale Police Department	Ft. Lauderdale
James Lind	Miramar Police Department	Miramar
Stever Merlin	Coconut Creek Police Department	Coconut Creek
Keith Palant	Pembroke Pines Police Department	Pembroke Pines
Paul Robert	Hallandale Police Department	Hallandale
James Scarberry	Chief of Police, Hollywood	Hollywood
Maria Schneider	Assistant State Attorney, Broward County	Ft. Lauderdale
Bill Smith	Chief of Police, Lake Worth	Lake Worth
Dan Smith	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	West Palm Beach
William Smith	Lake Clarke Shore Police Department	West Palm Beach
Meg Stanley	Chief of Police, Miramar	Miramar
Craig Stevens	Chief of Police, Parkland	Parkland
Frank Till, Jr.	Superintendent, Broward County	Ft. Lauderdale
Edward Werder	Chief of Police, Cooper City	Cooper City
Richard Wierzbicki	Chief of Police, Wilton Manors	Wilton Manors

From the Field...

Pinellas County and the University of South Florida have developed a program called "Commitment to Character" that focuses on teaching the values of respect, responsibility, honesty, and motivation. This program is incorporated into day-to-day curriculum through "teachable moments" and through school-wide activities.

From the Field...

A student participant at the Orlando Safety Summit spoke of "Students Against Violence Everywhere" (SAVE), a student-led organization that promotes non-violence through a variety of strategies: presentations, plays, peer mediation, conflict resolution, and mentoring programs for elementary and middle school students. SAVE students have taken the initiative and provided an outlet for other students to discuss their problems.

Pensacola Summit—August 1, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Rachel Andrews	Student, Escambia County	Pensacola
Ronnie Arnold	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Anthony Bast	Student, Escambia County	Pensacola
Joe Bernanrd	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Randy Blake	Escambia County Sheriff's Office	Pensacola
Mike Burns	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Jan Corbett	Edgewater Elementary School	Pensacola
Sheryl Cox	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Century
John DeWitt	Escambia County School Board	Pensacola
Linda Finklestein	Escambia County School Board	Pensacola
Don Fountain	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Okaloosa County Schools	Crestview
Blair Fowler	Student, Escambia County	Pensacola
Yvonne Gary	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Greg Gibbs	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Ruth Gordon	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Yvonne Gray	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Garth Grove	Escambia County Superintendent's Office	Pensacola
Wendell Hall	Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	Milton
Joe Holmes	Escambia Bay Marine Institute	Pensacola
Johndell Hucabee	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Steve Johnson	Lieutenant, Pensacola Police Department	Pensacola
Ted Kirchharr		Pensacola
Wanda Kotick	Parent, Escambia County	Pensacola
Sara Lewis	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Lauren Markow	Student, Escambia County	Pensacola
Lumon May	Ruby J. Gainer Charter School	Pensacola
Scott MacDonald	Lieutenant, Pensacola Police Department	Pensacola
Jerry Melvin	Representative, Florida Legislature	Ft. Walton Beach
Jeff Miller	Representative, Florida Legislature	Milton
Leigh Mitchell	Parent, Escambia County	Pensacola
Deloris Morris	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Bronwyn Nickles	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Marsha Nowlin	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Katie O'Brien	Legislative Aide to Senator Benson	Pensacola
Nancy Padgett	Santa Rosa County Superintendent's Office	Milton

Beverly Patteson	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Jim Paul	Escambia County Superintendent	Pensacola
Peggy Pilcher		Pensacola
Karen Pope	Escambia County PTA	Pensacola
Mark Pursell	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Allison Pursley	Legislative Assistant to Senator Clary	Destin
Grace Reid	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Escambia County	Pensacola
Larry Reid	Assistant Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Russell Rogers	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Dale Rooks	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Norm Ross		Pensacola
Alan Scott	Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Connie Sharpless	Teacher, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Darnell Sims	Gulf Coast High School	Pensacola
Bill Slayton	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Ruth Sneed	Guidance Counselor, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Jim Snyder	Legislative Assistant to Senator Peaden	Crestview
Cary Stidham	Escambia County School Board	Pensacola
Dale Tharp	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Nancy Thomas	Teacher, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
Ruth Vannerson	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pace
Suzie West	Office of Representative Maygarden	Pensacola
Daniel White	Escambia County School Board	Pensacola
Mary Ellen Wiggins	Principal, Escambia County Schools	Pensacola
John Wyche		Pensacola
Bruce Yates	Consultant	Gulf Breeze

From the Field...

The "Victory over Violence" program in Duval County involves 8,000 students and operates on the premise that students can decrease school violence by accepting responsibility for their own behavior and for the climate in their schools.

Panama City Summit—August 15, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Phil Barker	Superintendent, Jefferson County	Monticello
Kevin Barr	Student, Bay High School	Panama City
Mark Basford	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Jackson County Schools	Marianna
Steve Benton	Principal, Marianna High School	Marianna
Maria Bertella	Student, Arnold High School	Panama City Beach
Kelly Burke	Lieutenant, Tallahassee Police Department	Tallahassee

From the Field...

Participants at the Miami-Dade County Summit reported success in using after-school programs and mentoring programs, many of which provide extensive activities after close of the school day. Students in these programs generally improve their academic performance, school behavior, and attendance. Students in these program also demonstrate high expectations for themselves in the future.

Larry Campbell	Sheriff, Leon County	Tallahassee
Steve Comerford	Chief of Police, Sneads	Sneads
Pat Commander	Safe and Drug Free Schools	Panama City
Mark Cutler	Gulf County Sheriff's Office	Port St. Joe
Duane Davis	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Jackson County Schools	Marianna
Patrick Delvalle	Republican Executive Committee	Panama City Beach
Pepper Ellis	Student, A. D. Harris School	Panama City
William Fowler	Bay District Schools	Panama City Beach
Chuck Griffin	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Jackson County Schools	Marianna
Jim Griner	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Wakulla County Schools	Crawfordville
Gene Halley	Chief Deputy, Washington County Sheriff's Office	Chipley
Judith Harris	Bay District School Board	Lynn Haven
Myron Hudson	Superintendent, Holmes County	Bonifay
Catherine James	Gadsden County School Board	Quincy
Terry Jones	Student, Mosely High School	Lynn Haven
Jerry Kelley	Superintendent, Gulf County	Port St. Joe
Jim Killingsworth	Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	Milton
James King	Quincy Police Department	Quincy
Dennis Lee	Sheriff, Holmes County	Bonifay
Vernon Lewis	Holmes County School Board	Bonifay
Betty Malin		Panama City Beach
James McCalister	Superintendent, Bay County	Panama City
Darnita McDaniel	Safe and Drug Free Schools	Panama City
Jared Peel	Student, Haney High School	Lynn Haven
Chuck Polk	School Resource Officer Coordinator, Bay County Schools	Panama City
Thelma Rohan	Bay County School Board	Panama City
Daniel Sims	Superintendent, Jackson County	Marianna
Ed Spooner	Major, Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	Quincy
Allen Stever	Lieutenant, Lynn Haven Police Department	Lynn Haven
Calvin Stevenson	Washington County School Board	Chipley
Ron Steverson	Leon County School Board	Tallahassee
Guy Tunnel	Sheriff, Bay County	Panama City
John Van Etten	Deputy Chief, Panama City Police Department	Panama City
William Watford	Chief of Police, Cottondale	Cottondale
Aaron Wazlavek	Student, Bay High School	Panama City
Laura Wendt	Student, Rutherford High School	Panama City
Anderson Williams	Chief of Police, Apalachicola	Apalachicola

Jacksonville Summit—August 22, 2001

Name	Organization	City
David Aderholt	Gilchrist County Sheriff's Department	Trenton
Hugh Balboni	St. Johns County Schools	St. Augustine
Dale Bell	Duval County Schools	Jacksonville
Tony Blalock	Santa Fe Community College	Gainesville
Wanda Bosworth	Duval County PTA	Jacksonville
Kathleen Bowles	Duval County Schools	Jacksonville
William Bryan	Alachua County Schools	Gainesville
Cindy Burgin	Duval County Schools	Jacksonville
Tony Cameron	Suwannee County Schools	Live Oak
Mike Chapman	Sandalwood High School	Jacksonville
Colleen Conklin	Flagler County Schools	Bunnell
Casey Copeland	Fletcher High School	Jacksonville Beach
Jeff Dawsy	Citrus County Sheriff	Inverness
Morrey Deen	Ocala Police Department	Ocala
Sue Dickinson	Flagler County School Board	Palm Coast
Vicki Drake	School Advisory Council Chair, Duval County	Jacksonville
Ray Dukes	Bradford County Schools	Starke
Robert Durrance	Levy County School Board	Bronson
John Fryer	Duval County School Board	Jacksonville
Ronnie Gann	Clay County Sheriff's Office	Green Cove Springs
Bill Gesdorf	Sandalwood High School	Jacksonville
Cheryll Hall	Landmark Middle School	Jacksonville
Jeff Hardy	Putnam County Sheriff's Office	Palatka
Joseph Henry	Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	Jacksonville
Kevin Hensely	Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	Jacksonville
Sarah Hobbs	Terry Parker High School	Jacksonville
Jimmie Johnson	Duval County School Board	Jacksonville
Nora Johnson	Family Safety	Jacksonville
Daryl Johnston	Santa Fe Community College	Gainesville
Ebonee Jordan	Terry Parker High School	Jacksonville
Mike Judd	Flagler County School Board	Bunnell
Marcy Lavine	Duval County Schools	Jacksonville
Jim Lybarger	Alachua County Sheriff's Office	Gainesville
James Manfre	Flagler County School Board	Bunnell
Elaine Mann	Fletcher High School	Neptune Beach
Brian Marcum	Marion County Safe Schools	Ocala
Howard May	Terry Parker High School	Jacksonville

From the Field...

Lee County uses a program titled "Grandpa Cops" in which retired police officers are placed in elementary schools. The "Grandpa Cops" program assists in monitoring and educating elementary school children. Citrus County has developed the "Grandma/ Grandpa" program that involves individuals representing law enforcement. Law enforcement officers in Broward County volunteer time to serve as school resource officers at elementary schools.

Jimmy Midyette	Northeast Florida Safe Schools	Jacksonville
Glen Mitchell	The Jeff Mitchell Foundation	Jacksonville
David Owens	Clay County School Board	Green Cove Springs
Muriel Owens	Suwannee County School Board	Live Oak
Jay Plotkin	Office of the State Attorney	Jacksonville
Richard Pra	Aid to Representative Mark Mahon	Jacksonville
Jeff Reese	Gainesville Police Department	Gainesville
James Roach	Putnam County School Board	Palatka
Hugh Roberts	Union County Schools	Lake Butler
Janet Runuart	Clay County School Board	Green Cove Springs
Tommy Seagraves	Nassau County Sheriff's Office	Yulee
Stephen Smith	University of Florida	Gainesville
Nancy Snyder	Bunnell Police Department	Bunnell
Lisa Steely	Office of the Public Defender	Jacksonville
Katrina Thomas	Suwannee County Schools	Live Oak
David Thompson	Atlantic Beach Police	Atlantic Beach
Dell Tucker	Flagler County School Board	Palm Coast
Kara Tucker	Fletcher High School	Neptune Beach
Cindy Watson	Jasmyn, Inc.	Jacksonville
Arthur Webb	Duval County Sheriff's Office	Jacksonville
Barbara Whitehead	Duval County Schools	Jacksonville
Joe Wiggins	Clay County Schools	Green Cove Springs
Alton Williams	Suwanee County Sheriff's Office	Live Oak

Miami-Dade Summit—September 6, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Jeanette Alfonso	Braddock High School	Miami
Renata Annati	State Attorney's Office	Miami
Annie Betancourt	Representative, Florida Legislature	Miami
John Birk	United Teachers of Dade	Miami
Frank Bocanegra	Miami-Dade Police Department	Miami
Terrell Brown	Braddock High School	Miami
Maria Cabrera	Miami-Dade School Board	Miami
Lisa Conlon	Key Biscayne Police	Key Biscayne
Pete Cuccaro	Miami-Dade Police Department	North Miami
Roger Cuevas	Miami-Dade County Schools	Miami
Kimberly Davis	Miami-Dade County Schools	Miami
Nathalie Esposito	Braddock High School	Miami
Rene Garcia	Representative, Florida Legislature	Hialeah
Hector Gasca	Latin Chamber of Commerce	Miami

Juliet Gray-Williams	Partnership for School Safety	Ft. Lauderdale
Wolfgang Halbig	Partnership for School Safety	Lake Mary
Anna Hernandez	Partnership for School Safety	Hialeah
John Hunkiar	Miami-Dade Schools Police Department	Miami
Betsy Kaplan	Miami-Dade School Board	Miami
Kevin Lystad	Miami Shores Police Department	Miami
Kelly Mallette	Office of Senator Ron Silver	North Miami
William Martin	Coral Gables Police Department	Coral Gables
Al Martinez	AJ Communications Video Services	Miami
Paul Martinez	Miami Police Department	Miami
Joe Mendez	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	Key West
Claudia Milton	Miami-Dade Schools Police Department	Miami
Ian Moffett	FOP Lodge 133	Miami
Manty Morse	Miami-Dade School Board	Miami
Eglee Nunez	Braddock High School	Miami
Oren Paisant	Miami-Dade Schools Police Department	Miami
Douglas Rodriguez	Braddock High School	Miami
Evelio Rodriguez	Miami-Dade Schools Police Department	Miami
Catherine Triana	Office of Representative Lois Jones	Miami
Heather Turnbull	Assistant to Representative Cindy Lerner	Miami
Ignacio Vazquez	Miami-Dade Sheriff's Office	Miami
Arnie Weatherington	Miami-Dade Schools Police Department	Miami
Stephen Wolfe	Miami-Dade Public Schools	Miami

Orlando Summit—October 3, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Charles Alwood	Clay County District Schools	Green Cove Springs
Herbert Bailey	Indian River School Board	Vero Beach
Albert Baslaw	Pasco County School Board	Land O'Lakes
Ron Bell	Melbourne Police Department	Melbourne
Greg Bondurant	Polk County Schools	Lakeland
Laura Bosco	Assistant State Attorney	Sanford
Chuck Butler	Osceola School District	Kissimmee
Steven Claus	Lieutenant, Port St. Lucie	Port St. Lucie
Lisa Coffey	Orange County Public Schools	Altamonte Springs
Anna Cowin	Senator, Florida Legislature	Leesburg
Charles Crampton	Winter Park Police Department	Winter Park
Pete Cuccaro	Miami-Dade	Miami
Mike Deal	Altamonte Springs Police Department	Altamonte Springs
Steve Desposito	Special Agent Supervisor	Orlando
Bob Devecchio	Seminole County Security	Sanford

Larry Eubank	SAFE Coordinator	Orlando
Anne Frederick	Conway Middle School	Orlando
David Friedberg	Hillsborough County Schools	Tampa
Mike Ganio	Orange County Schools	Orlando
Jared Gilmer	Winter Park High School	Maitland
Debra Heiselman	Boone High School	Orlando
Michael Herrington	Duval County School Security	Jacksonville
William Hightower	Sarasota County Schools	Sarasota
John Hughes	Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability	Tallahassee
Samuel Ings	Orlando Police Department	Orlando
Ron Jacobs	Oviedo Police Department	Oviedo
Ed Kelleher	Port St. Lucie Police Department	Port St. Lucie
Jim Kelly	Palm Beach County Police	West Palm Beach
Raymond Khublal	West Orange High School	Orlando
Marjorie Labarge	Orange County Public Schools	Orlando
Robert Leclaire	Orange County Public Schools	Maitland
Dennis Leonard	Orange County Police Department	Orlando
Bobby Lyons	Orange County Schools	Orlando
Stephan Matosky	Sarasota Sheriff's Office	Sarasota
Tommy Maye	Meadowbrook Middle School	Orlando
Neal McDonald	Timber Creek High School	Orlando
Joe Melita	Broward County Schools	Ft. Lauderdale
Fred Miller	Volusia County Schools	Deland
Jerome Miller	Apopka Police Department	Apopka
David Morris	St. Lucie School Security	Ft. Pierce
Brian Moyer	Pasco County Sheriff's Office	New Port Richey
Robin Neeld	Lake County SAFE Schools	Tavares
Kim O'Toole	Boone High School	Orlando
Maria Pagan	Orange County Public Schools	Orlando
Anita Rodgers	Adult Literacy Center	Orlando
Pam Saylor	Lake County Schools	Tavares
Richard Shirley	Sumter County Schools	Bushnell
Jack Sidoran	Brevard County Schools	Viera
Ron Steverson	Leon County Schools	Tallahassee
Jeff Takacs	Office of Representative Gayle Harrell	Port St. Lucie
John Tanner	State Attorney, 7th Circuit	Daytona Beach
Londie Taylor	Evans High School	Orlando
Brian Tooley	Sanford Police Department	Sanford
Dave Trimm	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Department	Ft. Pierce
Ted Twitchell	Vero Beach Police Department	Vero Beach
Martin White	Daytona Beach Police Department	Daytona Beach
Sonja White	Community Involvement	Orlando

Naples Summit—November 7, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Valerie Adams	Partnership for School Safety	Tampa
Linda Abbott	Collier County School Board	Naples
Quinn Airey	Student, Naples High School	Naples
Ray Baker	Student, Barron Collier High School	Naples
Donald Beard	Collier County Schools Transportation	Naples
Tom Bligh	Student, Gulf Coast High School	Naples
Marshal Bower	State Attorney's Office	Ft. Myers
William Byers	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Ft. Myers
Don Campbell	Lee County Schools	Ft. Myers
Paul Capobianco	Collier County Schools Transportation	Naples
Lora Cavuoto	Student, Gulf Coast High School	Naples
Cisco Clervoix	Student, Naples High School	Naples
John Court	Shadowlawn Elementary School, School Advisory Council Chairman	Naples
Darnell Courtney	Student, Lely High School	Naples
Emilie Cox	Student, Barron Collier High School	Naples
Tom Davis	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Naples
Ben DeVoe	Student, Naples High School	Naples
Jeanne Dozier	Lee County School Board	Lee County
Andrea Enders	Student, Gulf Coast High School	Naples
David Gayler	Manatee County Schools	Bradenton
Bambi Giles	Big Cypress Elementary School	Naples
Dudley Goodlette	Representative, Florida Legislature	Naples
Jim Hansen	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Naples
Robert Heath	VES	Naples
Miranda Hickel	Lely High School	Naples
Gordon Jolly	Sarasota Police Department	Sarasota
Jane Keeckel	Lee County Schools	Ft. Myers
Becky Kokkinos	Office of Senator Burt Saunders	Naples
Peter Lilienthal	Golden Terrace Elementary School	Naples
Stephen Matosky	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	Sarasota
Ed Messer	North Naples Fire Department	North Naples
Eli Mobley	Collier County Schools	Naples
Amanda Moon	Student, Lely High School	Naples
Steven Moore	Naples Police and Emergency Services	Naples
Anne Goodnight	Collier County School Board	Naples
Rachel Gould	Diplomat Middle School	Cape Coral
Maggie Grant	Student, Barron Collier High School	Naples
Jeremy Martin	Student, Barron Collier High School	Naples
DeAndre Harris	Student, Naples High School	Naples
Joseph Reed	North Port Police Department	North Port
Pat Riley	Alliance of Educational Leaders	Ft. Myers
Gene Rochette	Community School of Naples	Naples

Kurt Schulte	Sanibel School	Sanibel
Courtney Schulz	Student, Naples High School	Naples
Andrea St. Cyr	Student, Gulf Coast High School	North Naples
Tom Storrar	Collier County Emergency Services	Naples
Jerry Su	Student, Lely High School	Naples
Gordon Swaggerty	Hendry County Schools	Clewiston
Roy Terry	Lely High School	Naples
Brandon Tyler	Student, Lely High School	Naples
Dani Vranek	Student, Lely High School	Naples
Jony Westberry	TBE	Naples
Dan Wilder	World Class Collier	Naples
Donna Wylie	Cape Coral Police Department	Cape Coral
Don York	Collier County School Board	Naples
Maria Zampogna	Student, Naples High School	Naples

St. Petersburg Summit—November 13, 2001

Name	Organization	City
Valerie Adams	Partnership for School Safety	Tampa
Ray Arigo	Chief of Police, Coral Springs	Coral Springs
Lee Benjamin	Pinellas County School Board	Clearwater
Laura Boehmer	Office of Representative Charlie Justice	St. Petersburg
Carol Cook	Pinellas County School Board	Largo
Don Corbitt	Polk County Sheriff's Office	Bartow
Ron Davis	NISWS	Heathrow
Ed Duncan	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	Tampa
Jane Gallucci	Pinellas County School Board	Largo
Bryan Gavin	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	Largo
Max Gessner	Pinellas County School Board	St. Petersburg
Bill Grey	Pinellas County Schools	St. Petersburg
Wolfgang Halbig		Orlando
Ron Harris	St. Petersburg Police Department	St. Petersburg
Bill Heller	Vice President, University of South Florida –St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg
Gay Henry	Winter Haven Police Department	Winter Haven
Linda Jones	Pinellas County Schools	Largo
Sally Kelly	Hernando County Schools	Brooksville
Richard Kramer	Hernando County Sheriff's Office	Brooksville
Steve Lang	University of South Florida	Clearwater
Bernie McCabe	State Attorney's Office	Clearwater
Davie Miner		Bradenton
Beverly Norcum	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	Largo
Ken Otero	Hillsborough County School District	Tampa
Gerard Rubio	Largo Police Department	Largo
Jim Sewell	Florida Department of Law Enforcement	Tampa
Rickey Shew	Brooksville Police Department	Brooksville
Joseph Van Blarcom	Lake Wales Police Department	Lake Wales
Judy Wilkerson	University of South Florida	Temple Terrace

Appendix B

ROUNDTABLE HOST SITES

Date	Site
July 19, 2001	Ft. Lauderdale Florida Atlantic University
Participating Counties:	**Broward, Martin, Palm Beach**
August 1, 2001	Pensacola The Hall Center
Participating Counties:	**Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton**
August 15, 2001	Panama City Florida State University Panama City Campus
Participating Counties:	**Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsen, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, Washington**
August 22, 2001	Jacksonville University of North Florida
Participating Counties:	**Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, Suwannee, Union**
September 6, 2001	Miami-Dade Latin Chamber of Commerce
Participating Counties:	**Dade, Monroe**
October 3, 2001	Orlando University of Central Florida
Participating Counties:	**Brevard, Indian River, Lake, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, St. Lucie, Sumter, Volusia**
November 7, 2001	Naples Professional Development Academy
Participating Counties:	**Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Glades, Lee, Manatee, Sarasota**
November 13, 2001	St. Petersburg University of South Florida St. Petersburg Campus
Participating Counties:	**Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk**

Appendix C

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION AGENDA

9:00 – 9:30	Registration
9:30 – 11:00	Opening and Welcome
	Introductions Opening Remarks by Commissioner Crist Presentation on Safe Passage Legislation

The following items will be open for discussion:

- Crisis Plan and Training
- Employees Training
- Monitoring School Safety
- Facility Safety
- Transportation
- Community Partnerships/Involvement
- Safety Initiatives

Appendix D

SCHOOL SITE VISITS AND TOWN HALL MEETINGS

Visit Date	Site	Principal
July 19, 2001	**Broward County**	
	SCHOOL VISIT: McNichol Middle School 1602 South 27 Avenue Hollywood, FL	Deb Patterson
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Piper High School 8000 NW 44th Street Sunrise, FL	Dr. Janet Ward
August 1, 2001	**Pensacola**	
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Washington High School 6000 College Parkway Pensacola, FL	Nettie Eaton
August 15, 2001	**Panama City**	
	SCHOOL VISIT: Rutherford High School 1000 School Avenue Springfield, FL	Joe Bullock
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Bay High School 1200 Harrison Avenue Panama City, FL	Fred Goodwin
August 22, 2001	**Duval County**	
	SCHOOL VISIT: Arlington Elementary School 1520 Sprinkle Drive Jacksonville, FL	Robert Snyder
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Terry Parker High School 7301 Parker School Road Jacksonville, FL	Dane Gilbert
September 6, 2001	**Miami-Dade**	
	SCHOOL VISIT: Dunbar Elementary School 505 NW 20th Street Miami, FL	Maria Destin
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Miami Northwestern High School 1100 NW 71st Street Miami, FL	Dr. Steve Gallon

October 3, 2001	**Orlando**	
	SCHOOL VISIT: Winter Park High School 2100 Summerfield Road Winter Park, FL	Dr. William Gordon
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Edgewater High School 3100 Edgewater Drive Orlando, FL	Dr. Mike Balasezwitz
November 7, 2001	**Naples**	
	SCHOOL VISIT: Gulfview Middle School 255 6th Street Naples, FL	David Van Veld
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Professional Development Academy 615 3rd Avenue South Naples, FL	
November 13, 2001	**St. Petersburg**	
	TOWN HALL MEETING: Plant High School 2415 South Himes Avenue Tampa, FL	Eric Bergholm

Appendix E

FINDINGS AND DATA FROM YOUTH SUMMIT ON SCHOOL SAFETY

The information below provides the key findings of the Youth Summit on School Safety. The summary of the proceedings was prepared by Dr. Sherri Zimmerman, University of West Florida, Project Evaluation Team. Findings may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Key Findings

- Students believe that they are the best method of prevention in school violence.
- Students don't speak up and tell about possible acts of violence because they are afraid of retaliation.
- Students overwhelmingly will tell a trusted adult on campus about a possible threat rather than a parent.
- Overall, students feel safe on their school campuses.
- Students believe they are the best source to persuade their peers to speak up when there is a possibility of violence. Teenagers believe they are more effective than nationally known performers, athletes, and other individuals.
- The predominant reason for students to speak up is if they believe there is an imminent and certain threat of someone being seriously hurt.
- Students believe adults must be ready to receive information about possible destructive acts.
- Students largely agree they have a responsibility to help make their schools a safer place.
- During small group discussions, the overarching theme appeared that students should organize themselves to orchestrate a Silence Hurts campaign on their school campus.

Survey

A total of 425 students participated in the survey with participant levels per question as follows:

1.	How are you feeling?	388
2.	Are you a male or female student?	413
3.	What grade are you in?	234
4.	Why do you think you were chosen to attend?	425
5.	What is the strongest feeling this video created in you?	414
6.	How do you think people are most likely to feel when they believe a weapon is on campus?	415

From the Field...

Students believe they are the best source to persuade their peers to speak up when there is a possibility of violence. Teenagers believe they are more effective than nationally known performers, athletes, and other individuals.

7. What is the main reason students don't tell when they hear bad things are going to happen? 409

8. Who would you most likely tell if you knew someone had a weapon on campus? 416

9. What is the biggest reason you would be willing to tell an adult, or someone in authority, that there is a weapon on campus at your school? 414

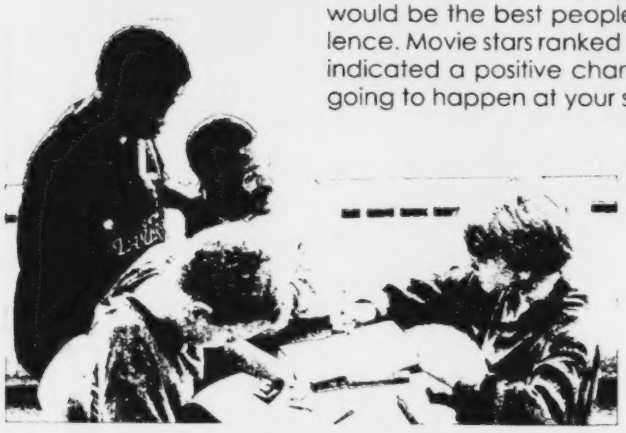
10. Who would be the best person to convince teenagers to speak up about violence? 413

11. How much has this session encouraged you to speak up when you know something violent is going to happen at your school? 292

Of 388 students responding to the first question, 64% indicated they were excited and ready to talk. Nearly twice as many females as males participated in this survey with the largest percentage (25%) being eighth-graders. Middle school students comprised 95% of the total population responding.

Responses indicated that 78% of the students surveyed believed they were chosen to attend the Summit either because they were a leader or because the person who selected them thought they would represent their school well. When asked to describe how a video shown during the morning session made them feel, 55% reported being motivated to do something. Even after viewing the video which stressed the importance of speaking out to prevent violence, 45% of students reported they believe most people would feel nervous if they believed a weapon were on campus but would still conceal that knowledge. Only 21% reported feeling that others would want to do something about it. Another 15% believed people are apathetic, feeling that's "just the way it is" and "I can't change it." Over one third of respondents cited fear of retaliation as the main reason students don't tell when they hear bad things are going to happen. Seventy-eight percent (78%) reported either fear of retaliation, being labeled a snitch, or loyalty to friends as the main deterrents to speaking out against violence.

Clearly students are more likely to tell a trusted adult at school than a parent or peer. Eighty percent (80%) would tell a teacher, school administrator, or school resource officer. The main motivation to tell was a belief that someone was going to get hurt (79%). The students attending the conference reaffirmed the premise for the conference by reporting that 62% believed fellow teenagers, their peers, would be the best people to convince other teenagers to speak up about violence. Movie stars ranked a distant 15%. Ninety-one percent (91%) of respondents indicated a positive change toward speaking up when you know something is going to happen at your school.



Telephone Surveys

A much larger sample size was achieved with the telephone surveys with 1,083 students and adults participating.

1. Which describes you?

Middle school student	38%
High school student	35%
Adult-work at school	20%
Adult-other educator	8%
Other adult	4%

2. What is your gender?

Female student	46%
Male student	27%
Female adult	19%
Male adult	8%

3. Where is your school located?

Rural	22%
Small city	39%
Medium-large city	39%

4. Do you believe violence is a problem at your school?

Yes	37%
No	63%

5. Do you feel safe on a regular basis while in school?

Yes	86%
No	14%

6. Has your feeling of safety at school changed due to recent school tragedies?

Yes	41%
No	59%

7. Students at my school can get help from adults for all sorts of problems when they need it.

Strongly disagree	8%
Disagree	6%
Slightly disagree	8%
Slightly agree	20%
Agree	31%
Strongly agree	27%

8. People really listen to each other at my school.

Strongly disagree	10%
Disagree	13%
Slightly disagree	17%
Slightly agree	29%
Agree	23%
Strongly agree	9%

9. People respect the rules at my school.

Strongly disagree	14%
Disagree	16%
Slightly disagree	18%
Slightly agree	28%
Agree	18%
Strongly agree	6%

10. I believe my school is working hard to prevent violence from happening.

Strongly disagree	6%
Disagree	5%
Slightly disagree	10%
Slightly agree	19%
Agree	29%
Strongly agree	31%

11. I believe students in my school accept responsibility to speak up about violence.

Strongly disagree	13%
Disagree	14%
Slightly disagree	18%
Slight agree	29%
Agree	16%
Strongly agree	10%

12. Students at my school take responsibility for themselves rather than always relying on others for answers.

Strongly disagree	12%
Disagree	14%
Slightly disagree	22%
Slight agree	26%
Agree	18%
Strongly agree	9%

13. Do you ever hear a student threatening to physically harm someone else at school?

No	30%
Yes—One time	25%
Yes—Once or twice a month	19%
Yes—Once or twice a week	14%
Yes—Every day	12%

14. How often do people bring weapons on campus?

Never	32%
Hardly ever	38%
Sometimes	18%
Frequently	3%
Very often	1%
Unsure	8%

15. If you saw or heard about someone carrying a gun or knife as a weapon to school, would you report it?

Yes	89%
No	4%
Unsure	7%

16. If you heard someone threaten to physically harm someone else or seriously bullying an innocent victim at school, would you report it?

Yes	81%
No	5%
Unsure	13%

17. What happens when an adult finds out that a student is planning to bring a weapon on campus?

Gets help—from adult	41%
No help—suspension	29%
Information ignored	2%
Parents notified—no school punishment	3%
Other	9%
Unsure	15%

18. What do you think happens if someone gets convicted of bringing a weapon on campus?

Expelled for a year	43%
Jail	22%
No military or vote	1%
Not hired for jobs	1%
All of the above	17%
Other	6%
Unsure	9%

19. Which do you think is best method to create a safe school?

Metal detectors	26%
Rules and punishment	23%
Students accept responsibility	40%
More police	5%
Do nothing	6%
Other	3%
Unsure	4%

20. What is the best way to convince students to speak up?

Cash reward	24%
Strict punishment for not telling	8%
Show graphic consequences	32%
Praise and recognition	16%
Other	4%
Unsure	8%

When comparing variables among questions, some interesting information emerged.

- There was no significant difference in the perception of violence being a problem at school among students who lived in rural areas, small cities, and large cities.
- Of the 14% of students reporting they did not feel safe at school, 40% were from large cities, 33% were from small cities, and 27% were from rural areas.
- Even though 69% of respondents did not believe violence was a problem at their school, 71% of those were adults, while only 30% were students. Conversely, of the 37% who believe that violence is a problem at their school, 70% were students, while only 30% of adults responded they believed violence was a problem.
- No significant difference was noted in feelings of safety changing due to recent school tragedies in students from large cities, small cities, or rural areas.
- Of respondents reporting that people sometimes bring weapons on campus, 67% were students, and only 33% were adults.

- When asked what is the best method to create a safe school, middle school students favored metal detectors and rules and punishments. High school students suggested more police or resource officer presence in the schools. Adults believed students must accept more responsibility.

Discussion Group Highlights

Two themes emerged from the discussion groups. Most of the suggestions from students in regard to how they could take this message back to their schools were related to improved or intentional communication. The second theme reflected the action component.

Communication Ideas:

Plaster logo all over
Banners
T-shirts
Posters
Book covers
Bookmarks
Stress balls with logo
Buttons, key chains with logo
Use as fund-raisers
Page in yearbook
Wear shirt and use as springboard to explain
Bring back-stories
Create culture through everyday conversations
Must show graphic consequences
Battle of bands with anti-violence message
Slogan competition
Peer mediation
Chat sessions
Victims Speaker's Bureau
Videos
Public Service Announcements (Spas)
Morning announcements
Mini-campaign on campus
Mini-Summits with district schools
Schools write and perform commercials
Students write letters to the editor
Form organizations
Pep rallies
Use real-life stories

Action Ideas:

Get help rather than strict discipline
Role play scenarios
Train teachers on how to hear
Educate student body on who to talk to
Listen to people if they need to talk
Start a club
Form committee led by students with adult support for "Silence Hurts"
Get administration to embrace it
Respect student opinions
Make kids fit in (that don't)
Conduct school-wide pledge card signing ceremony

Next Steps

The purpose of the Youth Summit on School Safety was to listen to the students and let them shape the "Silence Hurts" campaign. They expressed their beliefs, concerns, and ideas in a variety of ways. The list of "next steps" below came from the Youth Summit and is intended to help students and adults organize themselves to implement the Silence Hurts campaign on their campuses.

Next Steps for Students:

- Meet with your school administration; ask your chaperone(s) to join you. Share what you learned at the Youth Summit, using the enclosed report on the Youth Summit updates on the web site. Prepare an outline describing what you would like to do at your school. Ask the administrators how your school can support the effort.
- Develop a clear plan of action with dates, activities, and responsibilities to implement "Silence Hurts" in your school. This action plan should be kept updated and revised as needed. It may include your first meeting, a pep rally, fund-raising efforts, soliciting media support, and other activities. Use the Youth Summit report as a "prompter" for discussion ideas.
- Recruit other students to an initial charter meeting of "Silence Hurts" at your school.
- Ask your school resource officer to assist you.
- Ask your School Advisory Council, PTO, and businesses to help sponsor "Silence Hurts" on your campus.
- Visit www.silencehurts.com to obtain information, materials, and updates.
- Order materials, such as T-shirts, banners, specialty items, and hats for fund-raising and visibility.
- Get public service announcement from your principal, public information office, or SUNSPRA member, and ask TV stations to play it. Play the two-minute video that you saw at the Summit on your school's TV announcements.
- Advertise your meeting on your school's news show and daily announcements. Create posters and fliers to put up in your school giving students information about the meeting. Be creative!
- Use the same style of small group discussions from the Youth Summit to determine how your peers want to implement "Silence Hurts" on their campus.
- Stock your school stores with "Silence Hurts" materials and sell them to students.
- Organize your group to plan a pep rally or kick-off at your school.
- As you meet and plan to launch "Silence Hurts" at your school, keep your administrators and other adults informed so they can provide the necessary support and assistance you will need to sustain the campaign.
- Contact your local media and share your plans with them.
- Ask your district's public information office to assist your school.

Next Steps for Adults:

- Arrange a meeting with the students and adult chaperones that attended the Youth Summit on School Safety. This can be done at the school or district level. Many districts are hosting "reunion" planning meetings.
- Offer support as students implement the "Silence Hurts" campaign. Use the Summit report as a "prompter" for discussions with students.
- Share the plans with your faculty.
- Prepare your school for the climate and culture of a student body that is willing to break the "code of silence."
- Determine how and when to train adults about receiving information regarding a possible harmful act.
- Review any procedures regarding reporting potential dangerous incidents with faculty and staff.
- Help students find resources to offset costs of launching "Silence Hurts" or to pay the "wholesale" costs of materials that they will sell at retail for fund-raisers.
- Provide school resource officer with support to assist students with their campaign effort.
- Help with soliciting support from the school's School Advisory Council, Parent Teacher Organization, Student Government Association, and other school groups.
- Be a cheerleader for their efforts and help them succeed.
- Help students obtain appropriate media coverage for their campaign.
- Seek the assistance of your district public information office to help launch "Silence Hurts" at your school.

Appendix F—Resources

PLANNING FOR SCHOOL SAFETY AND SECURITY

Relevant Florida Statutes:

Section 230.23(6)(f), F.S., Emergency drills; emergency procedures
Section 229.8348, F.S., Safety and Security Best Practices; review; self-assessment; recommendations; Report
Section 235.192, F.S., Coordination of school safety information; construction design documents

Critical Incident/Emergency Planning for Florida's Schools Web Page:

www.firn.edu/doe/bin00013/em_plan/emerg_plan.htm
This site includes best practices; links for administrators, teachers, and students, training opportunities; and electronic mail links to staff and legislative updates. Contact the Office of Safe Schools at (850) 410-1667 for additional information.

Office of Safe Schools Web Page:

www.firn.edu/doe/besss/safehome.htm
The Safe Schools web page includes links to Florida's Safe and Drug-Free Schools, School Environmental Safety Incident Report (SESIR), and Emergency/Crisis Planning for Schools programs. The site also includes staff contact information and Department of Education publications related to safety. Contact the Office of Safe Schools at (850) 410-1667.

Department of Education Web Page:

www.myfloridaeducation.com
The Department's home page has information on School Security Assessments as well as links to the Clearinghouse for the Partnership for School Safety and Security.

TRAINING

Critical Incident/Emergency Planning for Florida's Schools - Training Web Page:

www.firn.edu/doe/bin00013/em_plan/training.htm
This site includes course descriptions and training schedules for several school safety-related courses such as *Multi-Hazard Planning for Florida's Schools*, School Resource Officer Training, and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Courses. Contact the Office of Safe Schools at (850) 410-1667 for additional information.

School Site Plans:

Training was held over the summer of 2001 on how districts could convert photographs and school floor plans into an interactive compact disc (CD) for use by first responders in an emergency. A CD tutorial was created that outlines all of the steps necessary to create a school safety CD and is available from the Office of Safe Schools. Contact the Office of Safe Schools at (850) 410-1667 for a copy of the tutorial CD.

School Crime Operations Package:

www.schoolcopsoftware.com/
The School Crime Operations Package (*School COP*) is a FREE software application for entering, analyzing, and mapping incidents that occur in and around schools. Abt Associates (www.abtassociates.com/) developed *School COP* under a contract from the National Institute of Justice. (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/)

Contact information about free School COP software:

Tom Rich, *School COP* Project Director, Abt Associates Inc.
55 Wheeler St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
www.abtassociates.com
voice (617) 349-2753 • fax (617) 349-2610

COMMUNICATIONS

"Silence Hurts" Media Campaign:

www.silencehurts.com

Contact Information:
SUNSPRA
4251 Palmetto Cove Lane
Jacksonville, FL 32258
800-251-6803

David R. Voss, Campaign Manager
727-781-4500
www.silencehurts.com

School Safety Hotlines:

The following is a list of each hotline that is being utilized throughout the state, the hotline phone number, and the districts that are being served:

"Be Brave" School Safety Hotline (1-877-723-2728 or 1-877-BE BRAVE)

Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Dixie, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Holmes, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Miami-Dade, Nassau, Okaloosa, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Johns, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, and Washington counties. Note: The project coordinator is also working on the implementation of the "Be Brave" School Safety Hotline with DeSoto, Franklin, Glades, and Hamilton counties. Additionally, the coordinator is currently in adoption discussions with Calhoun County officials.

Contact Information:
Florida Sheriff's Task Force
P.O. Drawer 2500
Largo, FL 33779-2500

Detective Beverly Norcum
727-464-6133
bnorcum@hotmail.com

Speak Out Hotline (1-800-226-7733)

Orange, Seminole, Brevard, Lake
Sarasota, Manatee

Student Crimestoppers (1-800-780-8477)

Charlotte, Lee

Crimestoppers (1-888-277-8477)

Flagler, Volusia

Crimestoppers (1-800-458-8477)

Palm Beach

Crimestoppers
(1-800-346-8477)
Monroe

Treasure Coast Crimestoppers
(1-800-273-8477)
Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin
Okeechobee

Crimestoppers Tip Line
(1-800-873-8477)
Hillsborough

School Tip Line
(1-863-993-4778)
DeSoto

Stop the Violence
(1-866-322-7233)
Putnam

Crime TIPS
(1-386-294-8477)
Lafayette

Safe School Hotline
(1-800-418-6423 Ext. 359)
Columbia

Broward School Security Hotline
(1-954-712-2282)
Broward

Crimestoppers
(1-850-437-7867)
Santa Rosa

Campus Crimestoppers
(1-352-384-3020)
Alachua

Teen Hotline
(1-850-892-8477)
Walton

Save A Friend Hotline
(1-877-737-4363)
Marion

Tips Hotline
(1-850-482-1217)
Jackson

Tip Line
(# different at each school)
Bay

Speak Out Hotline
(1-877-349-8477)
Levy

Additional Resource Information:

U.S.S.S. Safe School Initiative: An Interim Report on the Prevention of Targeted Violence in Schools
www.treas.gov/usss/ntac/ntac_ssi_report.pdf

SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

Florida Association of School Resource Officers (FASRO) Web Page:

www.fasro.com
The FASRO site includes information on membership, conferences, and other activities as well as links to law enforcement-related school safety web sites.

Office of the Attorney General, State of Florida, Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs Web Page:

http://legal.firn.edu/justice/cjp.html
The Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs in the Division of Victim Services and Criminal Justice Programs provides statewide public education and training programs for law enforcement personnel, school resource officers, victim advocates, and other interested persons on crime prevention initiatives, school-based officer programs, victim advocacy, and related criminal justice areas. The Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute (FCPTI) in the Office of the Attorney General provides crime prevention training to Florida's law enforcement community and other interested citizens. Contact the Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs, at PL01, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050 or call 850-414-3360.

Appendix G

PROVEN AND PROMISING PROGRAMS

The ***Program Inventory*** is a list of proven and promising programs that appear to meet the United States Department of Education's Principles of Effectiveness requirements for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA). When applied, the principles assure that programs used in schools have the best chance of success in reducing or preventing substance use and violence. Consistent with Florida's policy of local control, decisions regarding the selection and use of programs, strategies, and curricula are at the discretion of local education agencies.

The ***Program Inventory*** is not intended to be comprehensive; rather, it is a compilation of the results of several major reviews by qualified institutions. Other programs exist that have been shown to reduce violence or substance abuse.

The programs are divided into several different sections. Many fall into more than one category and are included in the area that appears to be the main focus of the program. Following is an alphabetical list of Proven and Promising Prevention Programs identified by the Florida Department of Education. Specific information on the programs, the Principles of Effectiveness, and the reviewing institutions can be found at **www.unf.edu/dept/fie/sdfs/program_inventory**.

Across Ages
Adolescent Training and Learning to Avoid Steroids
Adolescent Transition Program
Aggression Replacement Training
Aggressors, Victims, and Bystanders
All Stars Program
Al's Pals
ALPHA
Anger Coping Program
BASIS
Behavioral Monitoring and Reinforcement Program
Big Brothers/Big Sisters
Brain Power Program
CASASTART
Child Development Project
Classroom Organization and Management Program
Community of Caring
Conflict Resolution: A Curriculum for Youth Providers
Consistency Management and Cooperative Discipline
Constructive Discipline Model
Contingencies for Learning Academic and Social Skills
Coping Power Program
Creating Lasting Family Connections
Dare To Be You
Dating Violence Prevention Program
Early Risers: Skills for Success
Facing History and Ourselves
Families and Schools Together
Family Effectiveness Training
Fast Track
First Step to Success
Functional Family Therapy
Gang Resistance and Education Training Program
Good Behavior Program
Growing Healthy
High/Scope Preschool Curriculum
Incredible Years

Keep A Clear Mind
Kid Power Program
Know Your Body
Leadership and Resiliency
Let Each One Teach One Mentor Program
Linking the Interests of Families and Teachers
Life Skills Training
Lions-Quest Skills for Adolescence
Lions-Quest Working Towards Peace
Metropolitan Area Child Study
Michigan Model
Minnesota Smoking Prevention Program
Open Circle Curriculum
PeaceBuilders
Peacemakers Program
Peer Culture Development
Peer Mediation Program
Peers Making Peace
Positive Action
Positive Adolescence Choices Training
Preparing for the Drug-Free Years
Preventive Alcohol Education Program
Preventive Treatment Program
Primary Mental Health Project
Project ACHIEVE
Project Alert
Project Northland
Project PATHE
Project REACH
Project RIDE
Project STAR
Project STATUS
Project SUCCESS
Project TNT
Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies
Skills, Opportunities, and Recognition
Social Thinking Skills
Talent Development Middles Schools and High Schools
Reconnecting Youth
Resolving Conflicts Creatively Program
Responding in Peaceful and Positive Ways
Safe Dates
Say It Straight Training
SCARE Program
School Safety Program
Seattle Social Development Project
Second Step
Self Enhancement Program
SMART Team
STARS for Families
Social Decision Making/Problem Solving
STEP
Strengthening Families Program
Systematic Screening for Behavioral Disorders
Teenage Health Teaching Modules
Think First
Think Time Strategy
Too Good for Drugs II
Violence Prevention Curriculum for Adolescents
Westchester Student Assistance Program

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SERVE

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